

Exhibit C

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January 9, 2007

VIA FAX
(703) 613-3003

Ginger A. Wright, Esq.
Assistant General Counsel
Office of General Counsel
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Ms. Wright:

I am writing in connection with my receipt of a copy of a letter dated December 22, 2006 from Richard Puhl to Valerie Wilson and our telephone conversations on December 29, 2006, and January 5, 2007 in which we discussed the Agency's position regarding the review of Ms. Wilson's memoir and the impact of its position on the ongoing editorial process in New York with her publisher, Simon & Schuster.

There has never been any question whatsoever that Ms. Wilson, having dedicated much of her life and career to serving her country, understood her duties and sought to comply in every way with preserving and protecting national security information. She duly submitted her manuscript to the Agency's Publication Review Board ("PRB") more than four months ago and has cooperated fully with the publication review process.

From the outset, Ms. Wilson has endeavored to reach a reasonable resolution with the Agency of any possible national security issues arising from her memoir and, in doing so, to balance fairly all of the equitable and legal issues at stake. Ms. Wilson is not seeking *carte blanche* to discuss her entire government service or to reveal any classified information. Rather, because of newsworthy events concerning her government service, a fundamental public interest "lies in a proper accommodation that will preserve the intelligence mission of the Agency while not abridging the free flow of unclassified information." *Snepp v. United States*, 444 U.S. 507, 520 (1980) (Stevens, J., dissenting). In that regard, Ms. Wilson has a First Amendment right to publish unclassified information about her life and a corresponding interest in ensuring that the Agency's pre-

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publication review process is reasonably structured to prevent publication only of *properly* classified material.

When we spoke on December 29th, I expressed my concern that the recent reversal of the PRB's December 13th determination to provide Ms. Wilson with a redacted version of the first half of her manuscript would frustrate efforts to find a reasonable resolution of mutual concerns regarding Ms. Wilson's right to disclose in her memoir certain non-controversial public domain information regarding her employment status prior to 2002. The dates of Ms. Wilson's federal service and her government employment affiliation during specific time periods were disclosed officially by the Agency in an unclassified letter to her in February 2006. That disclosure of Ms. Wilson's federal service information conforms to other open source, public domain information set forth in a chart previously provided to the Agency ("Public Domain Chart") (copy attached).¹ Viewed against this factual and legal background, the Agency's decision to renege on its agreement to release the redacted first half of Ms. Wilson's manuscript is another example of the inconsistent positions taken by the Agency throughout the review process and the Agency's apparent disregard for the effect of its decisions on the ability of a loyal former officer, Valerie Wilson, to earn a living now that her career with the Agency has been prematurely ended by forces beyond her control.

As you are aware, Ms. Wilson has been engaged in the PRB process since June 2006. In initial conversations with Ms. Wilson, the PRB agreed to review her memoir on a rolling basis in order to facilitate editing of her manuscript by Simon & Schuster, her New York-based publisher. Then, without warning or suitable explanation, the PRB abruptly reversed course during the summer and informed Ms. Wilson that it would only consider the manuscript in its entirety. Faced with the prospect of unanticipated delay after relying upon the Agency's prior representation, Ms. Wilson submitted the complete manuscript to the PRB for its review in early September, 2006 and requested a meeting in mid-October to discuss any required redactions. Two days prior to the scheduled October meeting, Ms. Wilson received a request from the PRB seeking to postpone the

¹ See, e.g., Public Domain Chart at 1, Timothy M. Phelps and Knut Royce, "Columnist Blows CIA Agent's Cover," *Newsday*, July 22, 2003 ("Intelligence officials confirmed to Newsday [on July 21, 2003] that Valerie Plame, wife of retired Ambassador Joseph Wilson, works at the agency . . . in an undercover capacity . . ."); James Gordon Meek and Kenneth R. Bazinet, "She's the Perfect Spy," *New York Daily News*, Oct. 2, 2003 ("Two former senior intelligence officials confirmed that Valerie Plame, 40, is an operations officer in the spy agency's directorate of operations – the clandestine service. Plame 'ran intelligence operations overseas,' said Vincent Cannistraro, former CIA counterterrorism operations chief Cannistraro called Plame's outing a 'dirty trick'; '[A] former senior intelligence officer . . . [said] of Plame: 'She was working undercover.'"); Public Domain Chart at 10-11, Joseph C. Wilson, IV, *The Politics of Truth* 240-43 (Agency approved text of book by Ms. Wilson's husband, Ambassador Joseph Wilson, which discloses Ms. Wilson's affiliation with the Agency dating back to 1997).

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meeting by one week. PRB then subsequently requested yet another week's postponement. From that conversation, Ms. Wilson learned for the first time that there was an internal Agency debate about the propriety of rolling back her cover prior to 2002 and therefore potentially foreclosing the possibility of a memoir referring to time periods prior to 2002. During her first in-person meeting with PRB officials on November 1st, they themselves indicated that it was *their* view that prohibiting Ms. Wilson from disclosing her CIA affiliation prior to 2002 would lead to an "absurd" and "ludicrous" result. On November 8th, we were informed that a decision had been made by "the Seventh Floor," *i.e.*, senior Agency management, not to permit her to disclose her Agency affiliation prior to 2002. Subsequently, in mid-December 2006, Ms. Wilson was again informed by the Agency of its belated concerns about disclosure *by her* of open source information regarding her long government service. By any reasonable measure, PRB's asserted position remains at odds with the indisputable public record concerning Ms. Wilson's Agency affiliation and is inconsistent with the Agency's prior conduct.

Despite apparent disagreement internally at the Agency concerning an absurd result that would be unfair to Ms. Wilson, PRB's chairman indicated that his hands were tied because Agency management had intervened and the final decision rested with the Office of the Director, rather than with the individuals directly involved in the review process and therefore most knowledgeable about the specific aspects of information subject to nondisclosure for national security purposes.

From the outset of Ms. Wilson's communications with the PRB, she made it clear that she planned to write and publish a memoir. At no point during the five months of correspondence and conversations with the PRB did anyone there indicate that she would be effectively prevented from publishing a memoir. Even after learning of the Agency's ostensible position regarding rollback of her cover, our client remained committed to trying to work with the Agency to arrive at a common sense solution that would address every legitimate national security issue without unfairly foreclosing any possibility of publishing a memoir that included open source information but did not reveal classified information, as other former Agency officers have done in the past.

When my partner, Lisa Davis, and I met with you and the Agency's Acting General Counsel, John Rizzo, at the end of last November, we sought to keep an open channel for pursuing an amicable resolution of any issues in connection with review of Ms. Wilson's memoir.

Although as Ms. Wilson's publishing counsel we have understood that senior management at the Agency had certain issues regarding rollback of Ms. Wilson's cover, it was not until our recent telephone conversation that I understood that a decision had

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been made by General Hayden himself, as Agency director, to create and enforce a bright-line rule that would have the practical effect of preventing Ms. Wilson from publishing her memoir as submitted. For obvious reasons, however, an illogical result that belies common sense does not serve either the interests of the Agency or its government customers. Nor does such an outcome benefit the Agency's broader constituencies, including, ultimately, the American public. While the Agency has suggested options for avoiding any inclusion of public domain facts about her government service, the Agency has not and cannot, under the applicable facts and law, justify disallowing Ms. Wilson from referring to unclassified open source information about her life, which, in and of itself, presents no threat to national security.

As a general matter, it is our understanding that the PRB has essentially acknowledged that most of the material in the book is by itself innocuous and poses no actual threat to disclosure of any confidential information. More specifically, the December 22, 2006 letter from PRB, to the extent it purports to offer a coherent expression of certain relevant considerations, does not attempt to provide a cognizable justification for restraining publication of material that is irrelevant to confirming the accuracy of open source information at issue here. Certainly, even apart from a demonstrable failure to meet its own criteria for disallowing publication of open source information, the Agency cannot arbitrarily classify public domain information that falls outside the scope of Section 1.1 of Executive Order 12958 (as amended), nor does it have any discretion to restrain without appropriate basis publication of unclassified information, particularly when the Agency has itself not treated such information as classified. Moreover, the Agency's own regulations contemplate disclosure of public domain information under the circumstances in this case and provide sufficient protection through the use of required disclaimers upon publication in which the Agency neither confirms nor denies the validity of any information published by former employees. In contrast, an overbroad approach that characterizes information neither "owned by, produced by or for, or under the control of the United States government" as somehow classified leads to a nonsensical outcome, to wit, virtually anyone in the world can write about non-secret, publicly known aspects of Ms. Wilson's life – *except for her*. This extreme position would extend the so-called "mosaic theory" to an illogical extreme that far exceeds any permissible Agency discretion in such matters and triggers serious Constitutional concerns.

Now that an apparent impasse poses a substantial risk of derailing the review process for Ms. Wilson's memoir, efforts are underway for our respective clients (Agency management and Ms. Wilson) and other concerned government parties to meet to address and hopefully resolve mutual concerns and differences. Insofar as lawyers sensitive to the overall process can have a positive influence on reaching a reasonable

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accord, Ms. Davis and I would look forward to additional direct communications with you and Mr. Rizzo in conjunction with proposed upcoming discussions involving senior Agency management. Accordingly, we respectfully offer the following four points for prompt reappraisal of the Agency's current position.

First, it behooves the Agency to take a common sense approach that allows Ms. Wilson to acknowledge publicly disclosed information about her life, without disclosing information that remains secret or which could in any way harm national security. As noted above, Ms. Wilson is plainly not seeking *carte blanche* to discuss her entire government service or to reveal any classified information.

Second, it is both wrong from a legal standpoint and detrimental to public confidence in the Agency if the Executive Branch promotes a bizarre position about publication of unclassified information in Ms. Wilson's memoir, especially when, as here, a First Amendment confrontation could easily be prevented by a more narrowly tailored approach that takes into account the accuracy of established historical or biographical facts concerning Ms. Wilson's life and government service without triggering concerns about disclosure of otherwise classified information.

Third, as a practical matter, publication of unclassified public domain information about Ms. Wilson's government service cannot reasonably be expected to cause any damage – let alone serious damage – to national security. Everyone now knows from indisputable open source information or authorized government disclosures that Ms. Wilson worked for the Agency. No one, of course, disputes the vital importance of protecting legitimately classified information and the key role of the Agency in that process. However, even under the Agency's recent declaration regarding publication review, which it admits to be "more art than science," the national interest is not served by an *Alice in Wonderland* approach that denies known facts and defies logical reasoning.

Fourth, Ms. Wilson's memoir could have a genuine public benefit by showing that it is possible for women to have successful careers in what is now known as the National Clandestine Service, as published reports indicate Ms. Wilson did for many years. This is especially true at a time when the next generation of talented Americans are being sought to aid their country and the Agency has embarked on a massive advertising campaign at taxpayer expense to recruit talented women and men for such government service. A very different and, indeed, counterproductive message would be sent by prohibiting Ms. Wilson from publishing a memoir after having been a victim of an apparent leak about her employment status. As matters now stand, Ms. Wilson, although a veteran officer with decades of service, faces a dismal financial reality that would give anyone pause who embarks on a similar career path: as a forty-three year old

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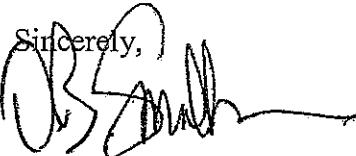
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mother of two young children, her annuity will consist of merely \$21,000 annually, and she cannot even collect that for another 13 years until she reaches the age of 56.

There is good reason, therefore, for revisiting the application of a bright-line rule under the circumstances presented, especially when tailoring a more narrowly drawn response could avoid (i) an unnecessary public dispute regarding the outer boundaries – or absence – of the Agency’s discretion under applicable Executive Orders and Agency regulations, (ii) invocation of crucial First Amendment considerations, and (iii) application of the oversight authority of the Director of National Intelligence “to ensure compliance with the Constitution and laws of the United States by the Central Intelligence Agency” *Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004* § 1011, 50 U.S.C. § 403-1(f)(4).

While Ms. Wilson fully reserves all of her rights and remedies, I would appreciate hearing back from you at your earliest convenience – but kindly no later than close of business this Friday, January 12 – about reconsideration of the Agency’s current stance and logistics for coordinating and scheduling further in-person discussions among counsel and Agency management.

Sincerely,


David B. Smallman

Attachment

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DATE	FACT/EVENT	OPEN SOURCE CITATION
Overview 1985 - 2005	<p>Valerie Plame Wilson's employment status as Central Intelligence Agency officer during twenty year period beginning in 1985 and ending in 2005 publicly disclosed through leaks by U.S. government officials and becomes widely known throughout the world.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> James Gordon Meek and Kenneth R. Bazzett, "She's the Perfect Spy," <i>New York Daily News</i>, Oct. 2, 2003 ("Two former senior intelligence officials confirmed that Valerie Plame, 40, is an operations officer in the spy agency's directorate of operations – the clandestine service. Plame 'ran intelligence operations overseas,' said Vincent Cannistraro, former CIA counterterrorism operations chief. Her specialty in the agency's nonproliferation center was biological, chemical and nuclear weapons and 'recruiting agents, sending them to areas where they could access information about proliferation matters, weapons of mass destruction,' Cannistraro said." "Plame is the wife of former Ambassador Joseph Wilson, who has charged that his wife's cover was blown in retaliation for his comments contradicting the Bush Administration's claim that deposed Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein had tried to buy nuclear weapons material in Africa. Cannistraro called Plame's outing a 'dirty trick.' "[A] former senior intelligence officer ... [said] of Plame: 'She was working undercover.'") Scott Shane, "Private Spy and Public Spouse Live at Center of Leak Case," <i>New York Times</i>, July 5, 2005 (For nearly two years, the investigation into the leak of a covert CIA officer's name has unfolded clamorously in the nation's capital, with partisan brawling on talk shows, prosecutors interviewing President Bush and top White House officials, and the imminent prospect that reporters could go to jail for contempt of court. But the woman at the center of it all, Valerie E. Wilson, has kept her silence, showing the discipline and discretion that colleagues say made her a good spy. As her husband, Joseph C. Wilson IV, has become a highly visible critic of the administration and promoted his memoirs, Ms. Wilson has ferried their 5-year-old twins to doctors' appointments, looked after their hilltop house in the upscale Palisades neighborhood of Washington and counseled women with postpartum depression. On June 1, after a year's unpaid leave, Ms. Wilson, now known to the country by her maiden name, Valerie Plame, returned to a new job at the Central Intelligence Agency, determined to get her career back on track, her husband said. Neither the agency nor Mr. Wilson would describe her position, except to make what might seem an obvious point: she will no longer be working under cover, as she did successfully for almost 20 years.") Timothy M. Phelps and Knut Royce, "Columnist Blows CIA Agent's Cover," <i>Newsday</i>, July 22, 2003 ("The identity of an undercover CIA officer whose husband started the Iraq uranium intelligence controversy has been publicly revealed by a conservative Washington columnist citing "two senior administration officials." Intelligence officials confirmed to <i>Newsday</i> yesterday that Valerie Plame, wife of retired Ambassador Joseph Wilson, works at the agency on weapons of mass destruction issues in an undercover capacity - at least she was undercover until last week when she was named by columnist Robert Novak.") Timothy M. Phelps, "My Plame Problem -- And Yours," <i>Columbia Journalism Review</i>

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		<p>(Jan/Feb. 2006) ("Our story [July 22, 2005] was the first to establish that Plame was undercover. In fact not only was she working for the secret "D. O." or Directorate of Operations at agency headquarters in Langley, Virginia, but she was also still in transition from an even deeper underground mission as a "NOOC," for Nonofficial Cover, posing as a businesswoman during agency-sponsored trips to Europe. The day after our story there were calls for an investigation by Democrats, and White House press secretary Scott McClellan vigorously asserted that "That is not the way this White House operates.")</p> <p>"Bush Welcomes Probe of CIA Leak", <i>CNN.com</i>, Feb. 11, 2004 ("Sources told CNN that Plame works in the CIA's Directorate of Operations — the part of the agency in charge of spying -- and worked in the field for many years as an undercover officer. "If she were only an analyst, not an operative, we would not have filed a crimes report" with the Justice Department, a senior intelligence official said.")</p> <p>"Spies, A Feeling of Betrayal," <i>ABC News Nightline</i>, Oct. 3, 2003 (JIM MARCINKOWSKI: Intelligence should not "be" political. This government, this country should take every effort to make sure it insulates the intelligence community from politics. But the real issue here really is not - politics. It's what happened. Politics goes on, there's fights all the time. But they crossed the line in this case because they exposed a CIA asset. CHRIS BURY: (Off Camera) Do CIA analysts or operatives, do they have a right to write a check to a political candidate during a presidential election year? JIM MARCINKOWSKI: The fact that you walk in the front door of the CIA doesn't mean you lose your political rights in this country. The point is, it shouldn't be an issue for anyone. In the case of an operative overseas, when you're looking at what exactly has been exposed, when you are living in covered capacity overseas, you have plausible deniability, you can always say, I'm not a CIA person. When the government steps in and confirms that the fact, that's the fine that's been crossed. That has never been done before. This is similar to the hundreds of police investigations, undercover investigations that go on, that I've been a witness to, been involved in over the years. This is like an undercover officer doing a drug buy and the sellers of the drug call up the police station to figure whether this guy trying to do the buy is an undercover police officer and they saying, yes. That's the line that's been crossed there, that's the danger, that's the damage. It has nothing to do with politics.")</p> <p>"Was Valerie Plame Really A Covert Agent?", <i>FoxNews.com</i>, July 18, 2005 (FRED RUSTIMANN, Former CIA Operations Officer: "Valerie went through the — came in as a career trainee into the agency and then went through the training program down at the Farm. And I was her first supervisor when she actually had a real job at headquarters. And she worked for me there for about a year. She was super. She was great. . . . [S]he came in and she was undercover, yes, as all of the new CTs do when they come into the agency. And it was probably — well, it was definitely an official cover status which she retained and then worked at the</p>

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1985	<p>"Valerie Plame entered the CIA, recruited straight out of Penn State and placed in the program that trained the agency's best prospects. She was 22 years old."</p> <p><i>1985-1987: Joining the Agency and training at "the Farm" under official State Department cover</i></p> <p>Richard Leiby and Dana Priest, "The Spy Next Door: Valerie Plame, Ideal Moni Was also the Ideal Cover", <i>Washington Post</i>, Oct. 8, 2003 ("At 22, Plame had joined the Central Intelligence Agency and traveled the world on undercover missions.")</p> <p>Richard Leiby, "Valerie Plame, the Spy Who Got Shoved Out Into the Cold", <i>Washington Post</i>, Oct. 29, 2005 ("Plame, the daughter of an Air Force colonel and an elementary school teacher, was recruited by the CIA at 22, shortly after graduation from Pennsylvania State University.")</p> <p>"The Exposure Of Valerie Plame", <i>CBS News</i>, Oct. 30, 2005 (www.cbsnews.com/stories/2005/10/28/60minutes/main94753.shtml) ("In the late 1980's, [Jim Marcinkowski] was a covert CIA agent spying in Central America. Like all recruits, he was sent to the agency's top-secret training facility in Virginia known simply as 'the farm.' That's where he first met a 22-year-old graduate of Penn State University named Valerie.")</p> <p>David Corn, "What Valerie Plame Really Did at the CIA", <i>Nation Online</i>, Sept. 6, 2006 (http://www.thenation.com/doc/20060918/com) ("Valerie Plame was recruited into the CIA in 1985, straight out of Pennsylvania State University")</p> <p>Wikipedia, Personal History (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valerie_Plame)</p> <p>Vicky Ward, "Double Exposure <i>Vanity Fair Magazine</i>", Jan. 17, 2004 (http://www.jimwilliam.com/2004/01/vanity_faiss_profile_on_joseph_wilson_and_valerie_plame.php) (After Valerie graduated from Penn State, she moved to Washington, D.C., and married her college boyfriend Todd Sesler. She worked at a clothing store, biding her time, waiting for her acceptance from the CIA. She may have mentioned, says Angstadt, that she was going to interview with the CIA, but "nobody ever heard about it ever again." Plame and Sesler were both accepted at the agency. But, according to a friend of the couple's, his heart wasn't in it. "When she talks about something, you suddenly want to do what she's doing, because it's so infectious," says this friend, who adds, "I think that's what happened in this case." According to this person, it was Plame who ended the marriage. (Sesler did not respond to calls for comment.)")</p> <p>Michael Isikoff and David Corn, <i>Hubris: The Inside Story of Spin, Scandal and the Selling of the Iraq War ("Hubris")</i>, at 280 (2006).</p>	<p>headquarters under that official cover status. And then went overseas with that same status . . . she had official cover for the first part of her career, when she was overseas in an official capacity. She came back to headquarters for a while, and then they sent her out on a light, non-official cover . . . She was out there. She was collecting information under that cover. She came back to headquarters. They probably then reverted her back to her official cover . . .")</p>

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September 1985	Coming of age: post-college graduation training and employment affiliation of "Val P." at the Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Richard Leiby and Dana Priest, "The Spy Next Door: Valerie Plame, Ideal Mom Was also the Ideal Cover", <i>Washington Post</i>, Oct. 8, 2003 Richard Leiby, "Valerie Plame, the Spy Who Got Shoved Out Into the Cold", <i>Washington Post</i>, Oct. 29, 2005 ("She was in the 1985-86 class of CIA officers trained at "The Farm" near Williamsburg, where the curriculum included learning to drive under fire, blowing up cars and handling an AK-47") Larry C. Johnson, "The Real Outrage in the Rove Plame Affair", <i>Noquarter.typepad.com</i> (personal blog), July 12, 2005 (http://noquarter.typepad.com/my_weblog/2005/07/the_real_outrage.html) ("Valerie Plame was a classmate of mine from the day she started with the CIA. I entered on duty at the CIA in September 1985.") Larry C. Johnson, "Correcting the Record on Valerie Plame", <i>Noquarter.typepad.com</i> (personal blog), July 22, 2005 (http://noquarter.typepad.com/my_weblog/2005/07/correcting_the.html) ("I entered on duty at the CIA in September 1985 as a member of the Career Trainee Program. Senator Orrin Hatch had written a letter of recommendation on my behalf and I believe that helped open the doors to me at the CIA. From the first day all members of my training class were undercover. In other words, we had to lie to our family and friends about where we worked. We could only tell those who had an absolute need to know where we worked. In my case, I told my wife. Most of us were given official cover, which means that on paper we worked for some other U.S. Government Agency. People with official cover enjoy the benefits of an official passport, usually a black passport—i.e., a diplomatic passport. If we were caught overseas engaged in espionage activity the black passport was a 'get out of jail free' card. It accords the bearer the protections of the Geneva Convention.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valerie Plame was a classmate of mine from the day she started with the CIA. At the time I only knew her as Valerie P. Even though all of us in the training class held Top Secret Clearances, we were asked to limit our knowledge of our other classmates to the first initial of their last name. So, Larry J. knew Val P. rather than Valerie Plame. Her name did not become a part of my consciousness until her cover was betrayed by the Government officials who gave columnist Robert Novak her true name. ("The Exposure Of Valerie Plame", <i>CBS News</i>, Oct. 30, 2005 (www.cbsnews.com/stories/2005/10/28/60minutes/main94753.shtml) ("Marcinkowski says he knew her simply as Val P., since recruits went by the initial of their last name. And he says she was a natural.") Wikipedia, Personal History (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valerie_Plame) Larry C. Johnson, "The Big Lie About Valerie Plame", Oct. 13, 2005

DATE	FACT/EVENT	OPEN SOURCE CITATION
November 1985	<p>"After the initial orientation, members of the class were assigned internships with various parts of the CIA. Then they headed to the Farm, the CIA's paramilitary training facility near Williamsburg, Virginia. Because of her young age, Plame did extra internships and headed to the Farm later."</p> <p>Hubris, at 281-82. ("And in September 1985, Plame found herself in a conference room in the CIA with about forty-five other new trainees. The class included trainees who would be heading toward various careers in the agency: analysts, logistics managers, technicians, operatives. Plame was in a case officer slot; she had been hired to be an undercover CIA employee who would run agents and operations overseas. She was the youngest in the class.")</p>	<p>(http://www.ipmcafe.com/story/2005/11/30/47209320)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> David Corn, "What Valerie Plame Really Did at the CIA", <i>Nation Online</i>, September 6, 2006 (http://www.thenation.com/doc/20060918/corn) Vicky Ward, "Double Exposure" <i>Kampf Fair Magazine</i>, Jan. 17, 2004 (http://www.junglilium.com/2004/01/vicky_fair_profile_on_joseph_wilson_and_valerie_plame.php) ("It was, Valerie P., as she was known to her classmates at the Farm, in Camp Peary, Virginia, the CIA's training facility, where former CIA agent Jim Marcinkowski noticed-as he later told Time magazine-that she showed considerable prowess wielding an AK-47 machine gun") <p>Hubris, at 281-82. ("During a ten-week course, Plame and her classmates were taught the basics of the CIA. . . . During one class, a CIA official who had been stationed overseas stalked about like as a case-officer working under non-official cover (or NOC), the most perilous of agency positions. . . . He told us,' Brent Caven, a classmate of Plame, said, 'that you have to think about this. This is not a life for someone with a family. He had a fantastic salary with this company but he didn't get to keep it-and he had to work two jobs. We heard lots of stuff like that. Valerie took it to heart.'</p>
Valerie Plame trains at the Farm. As part of her courses, she was taken hostage and taught how to reduce messages to microdots. She became expert at firing an AK-47. She learned how to blow up cars and drive under	<p>Plame, according to one member of her class, was 'the kid sister in the group.' She came across, Cavan said, as a young but 'plucky,' determined, ambitious, and personable. "She was physically stunning, with platinum blond hair," a fellow trainee later said. 'During our first four to five minutes together, I could tell she was more of a listener than a talker. That's why she was going into the DO.' The trainees didn't know each other by their full names. To her fellow trainees, she was Val. P.")</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Richard Lebey and Dana Priest, "The Spy Next Door: Valerie Plame, Ideal Mom Was also the Ideal Cover", <i>Washington Post</i>, Oct. 8, 2003 Richard Lebey, "Valerie Plame, the Spy Who Got Shoved Out Into the Cold", <i>Washington Post</i>, Oct. 29, 2005 ("She was in the 1985-86 class of CIA officers trained at "The Farm" near Williamsburg, where the curriculum included learning to drive under fire, blowing up cars and handling an AK-47") 	<p>(http://www.ipmcafe.com/story/2005/11/30/47209320)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> David Corn, "What Valerie Plame Really Did at the CIA", <i>Nation Online</i>, September 6, 2006 (http://www.thenation.com/doc/20060918/corn) Vicky Ward, "Double Exposure" <i>Kampf Fair Magazine</i>, Jan. 17, 2004 (http://www.junglilium.com/2004/01/vicky_fair_profile_on_joseph_wilson_and_valerie_plame.php) ("It was, Valerie P., as she was known to her classmates at the Farm, in Camp Peary, Virginia, the CIA's training facility, where former CIA agent Jim Marcinkowski noticed-as he later told Time magazine-that she showed considerable prowess wielding an AK-47 machine gun") <p>Hubris, at 281-82. ("During a ten-week course, Plame and her classmates were taught the basics of the CIA. . . . During one class, a CIA official who had been stationed overseas stalked about like as a case-officer working under non-official cover (or NOC), the most perilous of agency positions. . . . He told us,' Brent Caven, a classmate of Plame, said, 'that you have to think about this. This is not a life for someone with a family. He had a fantastic salary with this company but he didn't get to keep it-and he had to work two jobs. We heard lots of stuff like that. Valerie took it to heart.'</p>

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Fin.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * "The Exposure Of Valerie Plame", <i>CBS News</i>, Oct. 30, 2005 (www.cbsnews.com/stories/2005/10/28/60minutes/main94753.shtml) ("In the late 1980's, [Jim Marcinkowski] was a covert CIA agent spying in Central America. Like all recruits, he was sent to the agency's top-secret training facility in Virginia known simply as 'the farm.' That's where he first met a 22-year-old graduate of Penn State University named Valerie. Marcinkowski says he knew her simply as Val P., since recruits went by the initial of their last name. And he says she was a natural. 'Did all of you have firearms training?' Bradley asked. 'Yes,' he replied. Marcinkowski says she was good. 'Some people had never fired weapons before, and some of us had. And it's always interesting when someone that has never fired a weapon kind of beats everybody else that did.'") * Wikipedia, Personal History (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valerie_Plame) * Larry C. Johnson, The Big Lie About Valerie Plame, Oct. 13, 2005 (http://www.tpcncafe.com/story/2005/7/13/047209340) * David Corn, "What Valerie Plame Really Did at the CIA", <i>Nation Online</i>, Sept. 6, 2006 (http://www.thenation.com/doc/20060918/ocom) * Vicky Ward, "Double Exposure", <i>Vanity Fair Magazine</i>, Jan. 17, 2004 (http://www.jimwilliam.com/2004/01/vanity_fair.php) ("It was Valerie P., as she was known to her classmates at the Farm, in Camp Peary, Virginia, the CIA's training facility, where former CIA agent Jim Marcinkowski noticed-as he later told <i>Time magazine</i>-that she showed considerable prowess wielding an AK-47 machine gun")
Fall 1986	"Plame graduated from the Farm in Fall 1986."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>Hubris</i>, at 283
Spring 1987	"The following spring, [Valerie Plame] took a course in operations for trainees destined to be case officers, the elite corps of the Directorate of Operations. This covered the essence of espionage: how to recruit an agent—a foreign national who would be willing to hand over valuable information about his government, his military, his company. (In CIA lingo, agency officers are not 'agents'; that word applies to foreigners persuaded by case officers to become spies.) Plame learned the basics: how to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>Hubris</i>, at 283

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Post-training	<p>assess a potential agent, how to make contact, how to make a pitch.”</p> <p>“After her CIA education was complete, Plane was assigned to the Cyprus/Greece/Turkey desk in the European Division of the DO. She was a junior case officer, basically doing work that supported officers in the field. She studied Greek. The branch’s main focus at the time was counterterrorism. The CIA’s Cyprus station was a field headquarters for much of the agency’s counterterror operations related to the Middle East. The branch’s number one target was the 17 November leftist terrorism group working out of Greece. The agency had an intense interest in these terrorists for good reason: the 17 November group had claimed responsibility for the 1975 assassination of Richard Welch, the CIA station chief in Athens. (The Group had targeted the CIA for working with the repressive military junta that ruled Greece from 1967 to 1974.) More than a decade later, the Cyprus/Greece/Turkey desk was still looking to find Welch’s killers.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>Hubris</i>, at 284 ▪ See also: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ David Corn, “What Valerie Plame Really Did at the CIA,” <i>Nation Online</i> Sept. 6, 2006 (http://www.nationonline.org/doc/20060918/corn) (“...she served a stint on the Greece desk...”)
1989	<p>“In 1989, Plane was posted to the CIA station in Athens as a case officer. She served under official cover as a State Department officer, working in the US Embassy there. She carried a diplomatic passport. Her task was to spot and recruit agents for the CIA.”</p>	<p>1989-1992: <i>Under Official Diplomatic Cover, US Embassy, Athens, Greece</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>Hubris</i>, at 284. ▪ See also: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ David Corn, “What Valerie Plame Really Did at the CIA,” September 6, 2006 (http://www.nationonline.org/doc/20060918/corn) ▪ Wikipedia, Personal History (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valerie_Plame) ▪ Michael Duffy and Timothy J. Burger, “NOC, NOC, Who’s There? A Special Kind of Agent”, <i>Time Magazine</i>, Oct. 19, 2003.

DATE	FACT/MENT	OPEN SOURCE CITATION
1993-1995	"After that first tour, [Valerie Plame] obtained a master's degree at the London School of Economics . . ."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vicky Ward, "Double Exposure" <i>Vanity Fair Magazine</i>, Jan. 17, 2004 (http://www.jingjilife.com/2004/01/vanity_fair_profile_on_joseph_wilson_and_valerie_plame.php) ("Meanwhile, Plame learned Greek--she can also speak French and German--and was sent to Aittens. There she had 'what is known as' "State Department cover." The only lie Plame had to tell her friends then was that the State Department was her only boss. ")
1990s	"... and [Valerie Plame obtained] a Master's in European Studies at the College d'Europe in Bruges, Belgium.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1993-1995: Under "Ideal cover", while studying at the London School of Economics and the College d'Europe</i> <i>"After that first tour, [Valerie Plame] obtained a master's degree at the London School of Economics . . ."</i> See also: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Richard Lesby and Dana Priest, "The Spy Next Door: Valerie Plame, Ideal Mom Was also the Ideal Cover", <i>Washington Post</i>, Oct. 8, 2003 ("She later earned two master's degrees, one from the London School of Economics . . .") "The Exposure Of Valerie Plame", <i>CBS News</i>, Oct. 30, 2005 (www.cbsnews.com/stories/2005/10/28/60minutes/main924753.shtml) ("As the investigation into who leaked her name got underway in Washington, more details about Valerie Plame's life emerged. She spent her early years in the CIA in Europe, where she received advanced degrees from the London School of Economics and the College of Europe, in Bruges, Belgium.") Wikipedia, Personal History (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valerie_Plame) Vicky Ward, "Double Exposure" <i>Vanity Fair Magazine</i>, Jan. 17, 2004 (http://www.jingjilife.com/2004/01/vanity_fair_profile_on_joseph_wilson_and_valerie_plame.php) ("After the Gulf War she was sent to the London School of Economics . . .") <i>1996-1997: Under non-official cover</i> <i>Hubris</i>, at 284.
1990s		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See also: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Richard Lesby and Dana Priest, "The Spy Next Door: Valerie Plame, Ideal Mom Was also the Ideal Cover", <i>Washington Post</i>, Oct. 8, 2003 ("... one from the College of Europe in Bruges, Belgium") "The Exposure Of Valerie Plame", <i>CBS News</i>, Oct. 30, 2005 (www.cbsnews.com/stories/2005/10/28/60minutes/main924753.shtml) ("As the investigation into who leaked her name got underway in Washington, more details about Valerie Plame's life emerged. She spent her early years in the CIA in Europe, where she received advanced degrees from the London School of Economics and the College of Europe, in Bruges, Belgium.") Wikipedia, Personal History (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valerie_Plame) Vicky Ward, "Double Exposure" <i>Vanity Fair Magazine</i>, Jan. 17, 2004 (http://www.jingjilife.com/2004/01/vanity_fair_profile_on_joseph_wilson_and_valerie_plame.php) ("... and from there to the College of Europe, an international-relations school in Bruges")

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1990s	<p>"In the early 1990's Plane became a NOC, that most covert or covert officers. She was looking to work more on her own and to avoid what she could of usual bureaucratic nonsense that afflicted even the government's spy services. It was uncommon for a case officer who had official cover to turn into a NOC. Plane had already established a trail as a U.S. government officer. (This meant she would not be the purest of NOCs.) She 'resigned' from her cover job at the State Department and began working out of Belgium, telling those who asked that she was in the Energy field... Her main mission, though, remained the same as before: to gather agents for the CIA."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Harris</i>, at 284 ▪ See also: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ David Corn, "What Valerie Plame Really Did at the CIA," <i>Nation Online</i> (http://www.nationonline.com/doc/20060918.com) ("In the early 1990s, she became what's known as a <i>nonofficial cover officer</i>. NOCs are the most clandestine of the CIA's <i>frontline officers</i>... She told people she was with an energy firm. Her main mission remained the same: to gather agents for the CIA.") ▪ Larry C. Johnson, "The Real Outrage in the Rove Plame Affair," <i>Noquarter.typepad.com</i> (personal blog), July 12, 2005. ▪ http://noquarter.typepad.com/my_weblog/2005/07/the_real_outrage.html ("A few of my classmates, and Valerie was one of these, became a <i>non-official cover officer</i>. That meant she agreed to operate overseas without the protection of a diplomatic passport. If caught in that status she would have been executed.") ▪ Larry C. Johnson, "Correcting the Record on Valerie Plame," <i>Noquarter.typepad.com</i> (personal blog), July 22, 2005 (http://noquarter.typepad.com/my_weblog/2005/07/correcting_the_.html) ("Although Val started off with official cover, she later joined a select group of intelligence officers a few years later when she became a NOC, i.e. a <i>Non-Official Cover officer</i>. That meant she agreed to operate overseas without the protection of a diplomatic passport. She was using cover, which we now know because of the leak to Robert Novak, of the consulting firm Brewster-Tennings. When she traveled overseas she did not use or have an official passport. If she had been caught engaged in espionage activities while traveling overseas without the black passport she could have been executed.") ▪ Elisabeth Bumiller, "Debating a Leak: The Director CIA Chief is Caught in Middle By Leak Inquiry," <i>New York Times</i>, Oct. 5, 2003 ("Ms. Plame, a specialist in nonconventional weapons who worked overseas, had "nonofficial cover," and was what in CIA parlance is called a NOC, the most difficult kind of false identity for the agency to create. While most undercover agency officers disguise their real profession by pretending to be American embassy diplomats or other United States government employees, Ms. Plame passed herself off as a private energy expert. Intelligence experts said that NOCs have especially dangerous jobs.") ▪ Vicki Ward, "Double Exposure," <i>Vanity Fair Magazine</i>, Jan. 17, 2004 (http://www.vgml.com/2004/01/vanity_fails_profile_on_joseph_wilson_and_valerie_plame_c.html) ("Plane was an "undercover officer." In fact, she had <i>noc</i> status, that is, <i>nonofficial cover</i>. NOCs are not ordinarily deskbound intelligence analysts who work inside CIA headquarters. Mostly they operate abroad, frequently using fake job descriptions and sometimes fake names." "She stayed on in Brussels, telling friends she was working for an energy

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1997	<p><i>In 1997 [Valerie Plame] returned to CIA headquarters. Back at Langley, Plame had to choose a new career path within the agency. She figured that with the end of the Cold War, the two growth industries in the intelligence field were counterterrorism and counterproliferation. She picked weapons and requested an assignment in the DO's new Counterproliferation Division, a unit Congress had pushed the CIA to create to address concerns about weapons of mass destruction.</i></p>	<p><i>In 1997 [Valerie Plame] returned to CIA headquarters. Back at Langley, Plame had to choose a new career path within the agency. She figured that with the end of the Cold War, the two growth industries in the intelligence field were counterterrorism and counterproliferation. She picked weapons and requested an assignment in the DO's new Counterproliferation Division, a unit Congress had pushed the CIA to create to address concerns about weapons of mass destruction.</i></p> <p><i>1997-1999: Under non-official cover with Brewster-Jennings located in Boston, MA</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>Hubris</i>, at 284-85. * See also: * David Com, "What Valerie Plame Really Did at the CIA", <i>The Nation Online</i> (http://www.thenation.com/doc/20060918/com) ("In 1997 she returned to CIA headquarters and joined the Counterproliferation Division.") * Mark Memmott "CIA Outing May Fall Short of Crime", <i>USA Today</i>, July 14, 2005 ("USA Today Relied on Unsupported Reading of Law in Report Suggesting that Outing Plame Was Likely Not a Crime", <i>Media Matters for America</i>, July 15, 2005 ("... while actually serving as a weapons proliferation analyst for the CIA...")) * Larry C. Johnson, "Plamegate Update", <i>Noquater.typepad.com</i> (personal blog), Oct. 5, 2005 (http://noquater.typepad.com/nyt_weblog/2005/10/plamegate_update.html) ("Valerie Plame Wilson was a non-official cover officer (aka NOC) in the Directorate of Operations Counter Proliferation Division (CPD). She worked in a 'branch with other undercover officers. She reported to a Chief, who in turn reported to the Chief of the CPD.") * Vicki Ward, "Double Exposure", <i>Vanity Fair Magazine</i>, Jan. 17, 2004 (http://www.vanityfair.com/2004/01/vanity_fair_e.html) ("In 1997, Plame moved back to the Washington area, partly because (as was recently reported in <i>The New York Times</i>) the CIA suspected that her name may have been on a list given to the Russians by the double agent Aldrich Ames in 1994.")
June 1997	<p>"[Joe Wilson] had first met [Valerie Plame] several months [before his move back to Washington D. C.] at a reception in Washington [Wilson] was attending with General Jim Jamerson at the residence of the Turkish ambassador. [Wilson and Jamerson] were there to accept an award from the American Turkish Council, on behalf of the American troops of the European Command who were working in close collaboration with their Turkish</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Joseph C. Wilson, IV, <i>The Politics of Truth: Inside the Lies that Led to War and Betrayed My Wife's CIA Identity ("The Politics of Truth")</i> at 240-41. * See also: * <i>Hubris</i>, at 285. * Wikipedia, Personal History (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valerie_Plame) * Christopher Goffard, "Valerie Plame: Smart, Private, 'Waltons' Fan", <i>St. Petersburg Times</i>, August 7, 2005 ("In February 1997, she met diplomat Joseph Wilson, who was soon to be divorced, at the Washington, D.C., home of the Turkish ambassador, where she reminded Wilson of a young Grace Kelly and left him "hopelessly smitten.") * Vicki Ward, "Double Exposure" <i>Vanity Fair Magazine</i>, Jan. 17, 2004 (http://www.vanityfair.com/2004/01/vanity_fair_e.html) ("In 1997, Plame moved back to the Washington area, partly because (as was recently reported in <i>The New York Times</i>) the CIA suspected that her name may have been on a list given to the Russians by the double agent Aldrich Ames in 1994.")

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Nov. 1997	Valerie Plame takes Joe Wilson "into her confidence. It was important to her, if we were going to move to another stage in our relationship, that she be honest about what she did. She told me what was permissible, under the circumstances, since I had the requisite clearances." ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The Politics of Truth, at 242-43. * See also: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Vicky Ward, "Double Exposure" <i>Vanity Fair Magazine</i>, Jan. 17, 2004 (http://www.vanityfair.com/2004/01/vicky_fairly_fairs_profile_on_joseph_wilson_and_valerie_plame_explains) ("On the third or fourth date, he says, they were in the middle of a "heavy make-out" session when she said she had something to tell him. She was very conflicted and very nervous, thinking of everything that had gone into getting her to that point, such as money and training. She was, she explained, undercover in the C.I.A. "It did nothing to dampen my ardor," he says. "My only question was: Is your name really Valerie?"
Winter 1997	"Soon after [stein] return to Washington, [Plante and Wilson] decided to move in together in an apartment in the Watergate Building. She went to work at her headquarters and [Wilson] to the ornate, Napoleon III-style Old Executive Office Building (OEOB) right next to the West Wing of the White House." ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>The Politics of Truth</i>, at 243. * See also: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>Hubris</i>, at 285.
1997	Trunkey/U.S.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Mike McJea, "Ex-FBI translator's case may reveal Plame's crucial CIA role," <i>Online Journal</i>, Dec. 16, 2005, (http://www.onlinenewspaper.com/article/340.shtml) ("According to Deliso's two sources, the Turkish newspaper <i>Hürriyet</i> and former FBI translator Sibel Edmonds, the outing of Valerie Plame may have severely damaged a CIA operation to monitor a nuclear black market facilitated by the shadowy but well-connected Washington lobby group, the <i>American Turkish Council</i> (ATC). Those familiar with the Sibel Edmonds case will know the ATC is the very same organization that the former FBI translator heard on wiretaps in connection with various alleged illegal activities, some connected to 9/11.) From Edmonds, Deliso obtained the following admission: 'Plante's undercover job involved the organizations [the FBI had been investigating], the ATC (American-Turkish Council) and the ATA (American-Turkish Association) . . . the Brewster Jennings network was very active in Turkey and with the Turkish community in the U.S. during the late 1990s, 2000, and 2001 . . . in places like Chicago, Boston, and Paterson, N.J.'"

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April 3, 1998	Valerie Plame and Wilson marry.	<p>Such a stunning statement by the former FBI contract linguist could be dismissed by those not familiar with the whistleblower's well-established credibility were it not for the fact that Edmonds is, at least in part, corroborated by Ambassador Joseph Wilson himself. In his book <i>The Politics of Truth</i>, Wilson recounts on page 240 that he first met Valerie Plame in 1997, at a reception at the home of the Turkish ambassador which Wilson attended to receive an award from -- you guessed it -- the <i>American Turkish Council</i>. Wilson, of course, never explains in his book what brought Valerie Plame to attend this ATC-sponsored event, but since it is public information that Plame was an undercover CIA operative at the time, the simplest explanation is the most likely one: she was there as part of her Brewster Jennings & Associates cover. Although U.S. law prohibits the CIA from conducting espionage operations against U.S. citizens on American soil, nothing would have prohibited Plame from attending such an event in Washington.</p>
May 1998	Valerie Plame and Wilson buy a house in DC together	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>Hubris</i>, at 286. * Richard Leiby, "Valerie Plame, the Spy Who Got Shoved Out Into the Cold", <i>Washington Post</i>, Oct. 29, 2005 * Wikipedia, Personal History (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valerie_Plame) * Christopher Goffard, "Valerie Plame: Smart, Private, 'Waltons' Fan, <i>St. Petersburg Times</i>, August 7, 2005 ("She married Wilson in April 1998 at Washington's City Hall, with her parents as the witnesses.") * <i>The Politics of Truth</i>, at 276-77.
1999	Valerie Wilson worked for a Boston front company named Brewster-Jennings & Associates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Richard Leiby and Dana Priest, "The Spy Next Door: Valerie Plame, Ideal Mom Was also the Ideal Cover", <i>Washington Post</i>, Oct. 8, 2003 ("It included a Boston front company named Brewster-Jennings & Associates") * "The Exposure Of Valerie Plame", CBS News, Oct. 30, 2005 (www.cbsnews.com/stories/2005/10/28/60minutes/main994753.shtml) (In recent years, she told

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1999	"In 1999, after Valerie Wilson mentioned to her supervisors that her husband was planning a business trip to Niger, the CPD asked if [Joe] Wilson would be willing, while he was in Niger, to ask his contacts there about A.Q. Khan, the Pakistani nuclear scientist who was running a secret international proliferation network. The CIA had picked up intelligence indicating a possible Niger connection involving Khan. Wilson agreed to do so but returned with no fresh information on the subject."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>Hubris</i>, at 93 * See also: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Richard Lebey and Dana Priest, "Ideal Mom Was also the Ideal Cover", <i>Washington Post</i>, Oct. 8, 2003 ▪ Wikipedia, Personal History (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valerie_Plame) ▪ Ross Kerber and Bryan Bender, "Apparent CIA Front Didn't Offer Much Cover", <i>Boston Globe</i>, Oct. 10, 2003. ▪ Larry Johnson, "Is Max Boot Using Oxycontin?" <i>Noquartertypepad.com</i> (personal blog), Nov. 2, 2005 (http://noquartertypepad.com/no_weblog/2005/11/is_max_boot_usi.html) ("In the case of Valerie Wilson, energy consultant for Brewster-Jennings, she traveled overseas in 2003, 2002, and 2001, as part of her cover job. She met with folks who worked in the nuclear industry, cultivated sources, and managed spies. She was a national security asset until exposed by Karl Rove and Scooter Libby.") * <i>1999-2003: Under Official State Department Cover</i>
January 2000	"[Valerie Plame and Joe Wilson] married in April 1998 and she took his last name. Less than two years later, Valerie Wilson gave birth to twins, a boy and a girl. . . . After the twins were born, Valerie Wilson was struck by post	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>Hubris</i>, at 285 * See also: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Richard Lebey and Dana Priest, "Ideal Mom Was also the Ideal Cover", <i>Washington Post</i>, Oct. 8, 2003 ▪ Wikipedia, Personal History (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valerie_Plame) ▪ <i>The Politics of Truth</i>, at 277, 78.

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Spring 2001	"After maternity leave, Valerie Wilson returned to the CIA's Counterproliferation Division in the spring of 2001." ¹¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>Hubris</i>, at 285. * See also: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> David Corn, "What Valerie Plame Really Did at the CIA", <i>The Nation Online</i>, (http://www.thenation.com/doc/20060918/corn) * Larry C. Johnson, "The Betrayal of Valerie Plame," <i>truthout.org/cgi-bin/admin/exec/view.cgi/48/17531</i>, <i>Alternet.org</i> (http://www.alternet.org/story/31881) ("Vice President Cheney told Scooter Libby that Valerie Plame worked at the CIA's Counter Proliferation Division in mid-June 2003")
?	"Plame Wilson, who worked on the clandestine side of the CIA in the Directorate of Operations as a non-official cover (NOC) officer, was part of an operation tracking distribution and acquisition of weapons of mass destruction technology to and from Iran. Speaking under strict confidentiality, intelligence officials revealed heretofore unreported elements of Plame's work. Their accounts suggest that Plame's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Larisa Alexandrova, "Outed CIA officer was working on Iran, intelligence sources say", <i>Raw Story</i>, Feb. 13, 2006 (http://rawstory.com/admin/dbscripts/printstory.php?story=1881) * See also: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>Hubris</i>, at 285. ("She also assisted on operations related to Iran.") * "MSNBC update: Cheney's office knew Plame's work was sensitive" <i>Raw Story</i>, May 2, 2006 (http://www.rawstory.com/news/2006/MSNBC_Cheneys_office_knew_Plames_work_0502.htm) ("As MSNBC first reported yesterday, Wilson was not just undercover... but was, according to intelligence sources, part of an effort three years ago to monitor the proliferation of nuclear weapons material into Iran. And the sources allege that when Mrs. Wilson's cover was blown, part of the administration's ability to track Iran's nuclear ambitions was damaged as well.") * "MSNBC confirms: Outed CIA agent was working on Iran", <i>Raw Story</i>, May 1, 2006

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January 1, 2002	Began post as Classified CIA Officer	<p>outing was more serious than has previously been reported and carries grave implications for U.S. national security and its ability to monitor Iran's burgeoning nuclear program.</p> <p>While many have speculated that Plame was involved in monitoring the nuclear proliferation black market, specifically the proliferation activities of Pakistan's nuclear "father," A.Q. Khan, intelligence sources say that her team provided only minimal support in that area, focusing almost entirely on Iran."</p>
Beginning of 2002	"When Valerie Wilson's colleague inquired in 2002 if Wilson could help on	<p>(http://www.rawstory.com/news/2006/MSNBC.confirms_Raw_Story_report_Outed_0501.html) ; (http://www.crooksandliars.com/2006/05/01.html#a8126) ; Lary C. Johnson, "Republican Chutzpah on Iran", <i>NoQuarter.typepad.com</i> (personal blog) (http://noquarter.typepad.com/noquarter_weblog/2006/08/republican_chutz.html#more). ("Reports Slusher in this rush transcript: "Intelligence sources say Valerie Wilson was part of an operation three years ago tracking the proliferation of nuclear weapons material into Iran and the sources allege that when Mrs. Wilson's cover was blown, the administration's ability to track Iran's nuclear ambitions was damaged as well.")</p> <p>James Gordon Meek and Kenneth R. Batinet, "She's the perfect spy" <i>New York Daily News</i>, Oct. 2, 2003 ("Two former senior intelligence officials confirmed that Valerie Plame, 40, is an operations officer in the spy agency's directorate of operations - the clandestine service. Plame 'ran intelligence operations overseas,' said Vincent Cannistraro, former CIA counterterrorism operations chief. Her specialty in the agency's nonproliferation center was biological, chemical and nuclear weapons and "recruiting agents, sending them to areas where they could access information about proliferation matters, weapons of mass destruction," Cannistraro said.")</p> <p>Transcript of Special Counsel Fitzgerald's Press Conference, <i>Washington Post</i> Oct. 28, 2005 Lairy C. Johnson, "Plamegate Update", <i>Noquarter.typepad.com</i> (personal blog), Oct. 5, 2005 (http://noquarter.typepad.com/noquarter_weblog/2005/10/plamegate_update.html) ("Although Valerie had been based in the United States for several years, her cover was intact until compromised by White House officials. She had conducted several overseas missions as part of her cover job. Although she was in the process of moving from non-official cover to official cover status, she was still undercover.")</p> <p>Larry C. Johnson, "Correcting the Record on Valerie Plame", <i>Noquarter.typepad.com</i> (personal blog), July 22, 2005 (http://noquarter.typepad.com/noquarter_weblog/2005/07/correcting_the_.html) ("Val only told those with a need to know about her status in order to safeguard her cover, not compromise it. Val has never been a flamboyant, insecure person who felt the need to tell people what her "real" job was. She was content with being known as an energy consultant married to Joe Wilson and the mother of twins. Despite the repeated claims of representatives for the Republican National Committee, the Wilson's neighbors did not know where Valerie really worked until Novak's op-ed appeared.")</p>

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February 19, 2002	<p>the latest Niger matter, this mother of two-year-old twins was not especially eager to have her husband "trek to Niger (for no pay). Just see if he'll come talk to us," her fellow CPD officer asked. Valerie Wilson would later tell a friend, "My supervisor said, 'why don't we set up a meeting and have Joe come in?' My job was to go home and say, 'Honey, will you come into the office next week?'"</p> <p>"On February 19, 2002, Joseph Wilson made the ten-minute drive from the Wilsons' Washington town house across the Potomac to Langley to discuss Niger and uranium with assorted analysts. Valerie Wilson introduces her husband to CIA office Valerie met him at the front entrance of CIA headquarters and escorted him to a basement meeting room. . . . After—once this session had become a matter of controversy—Valerie Wilson told friends that she had merely introduced her husband to the assembled analysts and officers and then left."</p>	<p>* <i>Hubris</i>, at 94</p> <p>* See also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Larry C. Johnson, "Planegate Update", <i>Noquarter.typepad.com</i> (personal blog), Oct. 5, 2005 (http://noquarter.typepad.com/noquarter_update.html) ("According to the CIA, Valerie Wilson did not make the decision to send her husband to Niger. . . . The Office Chief, the Division Chief, and the Branch Chief are the only decision makers at the CIA, outside of the DCI himself who can make a decision to send someone on a trip overseas. CPD convened a meeting of intelligence community analysts on 19 February to meet with Ambassador Joe Wilson. Ambassador Wilson's wife introduced her husband and left the meeting. She had neither the authority or the means to hire her husband. This was a decision made by her supervisors.") * Larry Johnson, "Is Max Boot Using Oxycodone?" <i>Noquarter.typepad.com</i> (personal blog), Nov. 2, 2005 (http://noquarter.typepad.com/noquarter_2005/11/is_max_boot_using.html) ("CIA officials in July 2003 and in July 2005 have said on the record that Valerie Wilson played no role in the decision to send Joe Wilson to Niger. Although the Senate Intelligence Committee report from July of 2004 tried to insinuate otherwise, Valerie's bosses asked her to write a memo outlining her husband's qualifications for a mission to Niger and she introduced her husband at a meeting (and then left). She was an undercover case officer, not a manager with the authority to make such a decision.")
March 5, 2002	<p>"On March 5, two CIA officers debriefed Wilson at his home; Valerie Wilson didn't take part in the session."</p>	<p>* <i>Hubris</i>, at 97</p>
May 2002	<p>Valerie Wilson is Chief of Operations of the Joint Task Force on Iraq which was charged with digging up information on</p>	<p>* <i>Hubris</i>, at 11</p> <p>* David Corn, "What Valerie Plame Really Did at the CIA", <i>The Nation Online</i>, (http://www.thenation.com/doc/20060918/corn)</p>

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Spring 2002	<p>Iraq's WMD programs.</p> <p>"By the spring of 2002, the JTFI, including [Valerie] Wilson, was under intense pressure to get more solid intelligence on Iraq's weapons program. . . . Valerie Wilson and the operations officers of JTFI sought out Iraqi graduate-students studying abroad who had previously studied under Iraqi scientists of interest to the CIA. . . . At the same time, Valerie Wilson's operations unit was overwhelmed with walk-ins."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>Habits</i>, at 13-14 * See also: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ David Corn, "What Valerie Plame Really Did at the CIA", <i>The Nation Online</i>, (http://www.thenation.com/doc/20060818/corn) ▪ "The Exposure Of Valerie Plame", <i>CBS News</i>, Oct. 30, 2005 (www.cbsnews.com/stories/2005/10/28/60minutes/main92453.shtml) ("[Melissa] Mable says Valerie was working on important national security issues, like keeping tabs on nuclear material and the world's top nuclear scientists. 'She is an expert on weapons of mass destruction. These are the kind of people that don't grow on trees.' What do agents in that division do? 'They're trying to figure out, really, the hard questions of who has the capability of obtaining and deploying a biological weapon. Or a chemical weapon. Who's doing it? What are those networks? What are the financial trails?' says Mable.") ▪ <i>Nightline</i>, ABC News, Oct. 3, 2003 ("JANE DOE: 'Well, like Jim just said, just a few months ago, this Administration went out of its way to tell us how important human intelligence is. We cannot find Saddam Hussein because we have no human intelligence. We cannot find Osama Bin Laden because there's no human intelligence. And here you are, you have a case officer who is gathering human intelligence, who is running agents, and here you're exposing her and everyone that she came in contact with.'")
Spring 2002	<p>"As the cases piled up, Valerie Wilson traveled overseas under assumed names to monitor walk-in operations and other activities. Members of the unit were putting in long hours. But the results were frustrating. None of the JTFI's operations was generating evidence that Saddam had biological or chemical weapons or a revived nuclear weapons program."</p> <p>"She also went to Jordan to work with Jordanian intelligence officials who had intercepted a shipment of aluminum tubes heading to Iraq that CIA analysts were claiming--wrongly--were for a nuclear weapons program. (The analysts rolled over the government's top nuclear</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>Habits</i>, at 15 * See also: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ David Corn, "What Valerie Plame Really Did at the CIA", <i>The Nation Online</i>, (http://www.thenation.com/doc/20060918/corn) * David Corn, "What Valerie Plame Really Did at the CIA", <i>The Nation Online</i>, (http://www.thenation.com/doc/20060918/corn)

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Spring 2003	"[I]n the spring, Plame was in the process of moving from noC status to State Department cover."	<p>Vicky Ward, "Double Exposure" <i>Vanity Fair Magazine</i>, Jan. 17, 2004 (http://www.jimwilliam.com/2004/01/vanity_fair_profile_on_joseph_wilson_and_valerie_plame.php).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Robert Novak, "Mission to Niger," <i>Washington Post</i>, July 14, 2003. * Elisabeth Bumiller, "Debating a Leak: The Director: CIA Chief is Caught in Middle By Leak Inquiry," <i>New York Times</i>, Oct. 5, 2003. * Michael Duffy and Timothy Bunker, "NOC, NOC, Who's There? A Special Kind of Agent," <i>Time Magazine</i>, Oct. 19, 2003. * Walter Pincus and Jim VandeHeijde, "Plame's Identity Marked As Secret, Memo Central to Probe Of Leak Was Written By State Dept. Analyst," <i>Washington Post</i>, July 21, 2005. * Lincoln Caplan, "Law and Politics", <i>Legal Affairs</i>, Jan.-Feb. 2006 ("The case began in 2003 with the leak that Valerie Wilson, a covert operator in the CIA, worked at the agency. The leak came after her husband, the career foreign service officer Joseph Wilson, conducted an investigation for the CIA in Africa and went public with his conclusion that the Bush Administration had misled the world about a key justification for the war in Iraq: that Iraq had obtained from Niger yellow-cake, a processed form of uranium ore that can be used in making nuclear bombs.")
July 2003	July 6 opinion piece in the New York Times and in an interview with The Washington Post, J. Wilson cited a secret mission he conducted in February 2002 for the CIA, when he determined there was no evidence that Iraq was seeking uranium for a nuclear weapons program in the African nation of Niger. Valerie Wilson is identified as NOC by media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Robert Novak, "Mission to Niger," <i>Washington Post</i>, July 14, 2003. * Elisabeth Bumiller, "Debating a Leak: The Director: CIA Chief is Caught in Middle By Leak Inquiry," <i>New York Times</i>, Oct. 5, 2003. * Michael Duffy and Timothy Bunker, "NOC, NOC, Who's There? A Special Kind of Agent," <i>Time Magazine</i>, Oct. 19, 2003. * Walter Pincus and Jim VandeHeijde, "Plame's Identity Marked As Secret, Memo Central to Probe Of Leak Was Written By State Dept. Analyst," <i>Washington Post</i>, July 21, 2005. * Lincoln Caplan, "Law and Politics", <i>Legal Affairs</i>, Jan.-Feb. 2006 ("The case began in 2003 with the leak that Valerie Wilson, a covert operator in the CIA, worked at the agency. The leak came after her husband, the career foreign service officer Joseph Wilson, conducted an investigation for the CIA in Africa and went public with his conclusion that the Bush Administration had misled the world about a key justification for the war in Iraq: that Iraq had obtained from Niger yellow-cake, a processed form of uranium ore that can be used in making nuclear bombs.")